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[For the Ypsilanti Sentinel.]

A DREAM OF YOUTH.

I had a dream, a strange, sweet dream.
It came like silvery moonlight gleams
Upon the heaving sea,
As fall the feathered flakes from high,
When clouds o'ercast the wintry sky,
And Boreas goes wailing by,
So fell that dream on me.

I dreamed—[tis thus our thoughts aspire,
Upon the pinions of desire,
When we are wrapped in sleep,)
I dream'd of one, bewitching fair,
With Azure eyes and ebon hair,
Untouched by time, unscathed by care,
A soul both pure and deep.

I dreamed that love, the tie which binds
Without their will young hearts and minds,
Round us had thrown its chain,
Our spirits mingled into one—
Each lived but in the other's tones,
The other drooped when one was gone,
I loved—was loved again.

As glow the Alps, in morn's first ray,
That vision round my sleep did play,
A ray of pure delight.
As fades the light at close of day,
From ice-capped peak, and torrent spray,
So hath my vision passed away,
And left my soul in night.

It came—alas! 'tis gone again,
Would that it ever had remained,
With joy my heart it thrilled,
When Morpheus withdrew his cloak,
The magic spell he rudely broke;
I sadly found when I awoke,
My dream but half fulfilled.
Hermitage, Aug. 18, 1855.

A STORY OF BADEV-BADEN.

A noble Hungarian lord, Count Christian W., had come to pass the season at Baden, accompanied by his daughter Helen, young, charming, and heiress to an immense fortune. She left her by her mother, the young countess soon found herself surrounded by a host of admirers. Adorers of all kinds were not wanting, rich and poor, noble and obscure, tender and passionate, grave and gay. It was a perpetual tournament, of which she was queen, and where the aspirants contended for her hand, by exhibiting their address, grace and seductive qualities. When she entered her carriage, ten cavaliers were in the saddle carousing around the *calèche*. At the ball the most elegant dancers were devoted to her. They had neither care, attentions, nor sights but for her, whereas many beautiful French, English, and Russian, were particularly mortified. Among these pressing suitors, Helen selected the most worthless. The Chevalier Gaetan M— was it true; a chafing fellow, pale and delicate, with fine blue eyes and long, black, wavy hair; in the place of true passion, he had elegance of look and word; in short he dressed with taste, dandied marvellously, and sung like Rubini. But unhappily, these advantages were contested by great vices. A dissipated gambler, and unprincipled, the Chevalier Gaetan had left Naples in consequence of some scandalous adventures in which he was implicated. The Count, after having informed himself of these facts, desired, but in vain, to put his daughter on her guard against a dangerous affection.

He listened neither to the advice, the prayers, nor the orders of her father. The man for whom he endeavored to destroy her esteem was already master of her heart, and she obstinately refused to believe in the disgracefully antecedents of the young Italian.

If Gaetan had had to do with a father who lacked energy, perhaps he would have become the happy husband of the young Countess, and the peaceful possessor of the immense fortune of which he was so frantically in love. But the Count knew how to carry the point either by management or force. He was an old lion. He preserved all the vigor of youth, and all the indomitable character, which nothing but paternal tenderness had ever softened. Self-willed in his resolutions, stern in his execution of them, he cast about for some means to put *hors de combat* this carpet knight, who had dared to undertake to become his son-in-law in spite of him, when accident threw into his hands a letter which Gaetan had written to Helen. The Chevalier, impatient to attain the goal of his desires, proposed in direct terms to the young Countess an elopement, and proposed a clandestine meeting, at the hour when the Count was in the habit of going out to play whist with some gentlemen of his acquaintance, at the Conversation House.

A rose placed in Helen's belt was to be the signal of consent. The young girl had not read the adroitly intercepted note.

"Put this flower in your belt," said the Count to her, offering a rose, "and then come along with me."

Helen smilingly obeyed, and took her father's arm. In the course of their walk they met Gaetan, who, seeing the rose was overjoyed.

Then the Count conducted his daughter to the residence of one of their acquaintances and requested her to wait until he came for her. That done, he returned to the little house in which he lived, at the outskirts of Baden, on the Lichtenthal road. He had sent away his servants, and was alone. At the appointed hour, Gaetan arrived at the rendezvous, leaped lightly over the wall of the garden and finding the door shut, entered the house through one of the low windows. Then mounting the stairs, filled with pleasant emotions, he directed his steps toward the apartments of Helen. There, instead of the daughter, he found the father, armed with a brace of pistols. The Count closed the door, and said to the wretched Gaetan, who was trembling with terror:

"I could kill you; I have the right to do so. You have entered my house at night; you have broken into it. I could treat you as a felon—nothing could be more natural."

"But, sir, I am not a robber," replied Gaetan, almost inaudibly.

"And what are you, then? You have come to steal my daughter—to steal an heiress—to steal a fortune. Here is your

Mr. Thomas Crosby, of Graytown, is prosecuting before the Court of Claims, at Washington, a claim for \$12,000 for the destruction of his property by the bombardment of that place.

The Executive Committee of the Industrial Congress met on Monday the 12th, at Philadelphia, and will meet again at New York, on the 4th of June next.

YPSILANTI SENTINEL.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY C. WOODRUFF.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856.

VOL. X. NO. 18

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,

With Neatness, Accuracy and Dispatch.

LAW FORMS AND BLANKS,

EXECUTED TO ORDER.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Inserted at the usual rates by the square

year.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

LETTER FROM GENERAL WOOL.

Head-quarters Department of the Pacific

Benicia, (Cal.) April 2, 1856.

CONCLUDED.

Gov. Curry, however, had brought two regiments of mounted men in the field at an enormous expense. Nothing had yet been accomplished by them, and certainly not by the regiment intended to operate against the Indians in Washington Territory. Something had to be done. A fight with the Indians, no matter whether friends or enemies, was indispensable to excite the sympathy of the nation, and especially Congress, or the propriety of paying contributions, so profusely levied on the people of Oregon, might be questioned. Accordingly Col. Nesmith was ordered by Gov. Curry with his command to march against the Walla-Walla, where Major Chinn, with four companies, had been previously ordered.

On an inspection of the horses of the Colonel's command, although but twenty days in the field, they were pronounced unfit for that service. Several companies, however, were prepared, and, under the command of Lieut. Col. Kelly, a member of the Legislature of Oregon, joined Major Chinn, who, instead of going to Fort Walla-Walla, where he was ordered by Gov. Curry, took post on the Umatilla, thirty miles distant, because, as he reported, there were one thousand Indians in and about the fort.

Although in this position for several weeks, and frequently sending scouts within a mile or two of the Indians, he was neither molested or interfered with. Lieut. Col. Kelly, on joining Major Chinn, moved against Fort Walla-Walla, but found no Indians there. He then moved up the river Touchet, where he was met by the chief, Pin-Pin-mox-mox, with a flag of truce. He said he was for peace; that he did not wish to fight, that his people did not wish to fight, and that if any of his young men had done wrong, he was prepared to make restitution.

If he could not return the goods wrongfully taken, he would pay for them, being abundantly able to do so. When the volunteers said they were in want of provisions, he offered them cattle. He was rich in money and cattle. The volunteers replied he had better go back and fight. He refused, and with his companions, four (Lieut. Col. Kelly says six) in number, was taken prisoner, and sent guarded to the volunteer camp. The volunteers then commenced the attack upon his people, which was continued for four hundred

feet on the military road to the fort, conducted to the fort.

To show how determined the people of Oregon are to exterminate the Indians it is only necessary to repeat their conduct towards four hundred Indians.

On the military road to the fort, conducted to the fort.

It is well known that they are in no danger of being killed by the Indians, but if they were to be captured, they would not only kill them, but all who might accompany them.

After the Indians recently started for the Reserve, although escorted by over one hundred soldiers, they were followed by a citizen who shot one of the Indians, declaring he was for peace; that he did not wish to fight, that his people did not wish to fight, and that if any of his young men had done wrong, he was prepared to make restitution.

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is said by intelligent men that the expense of Gov. Curry's army will amount in scrip from two to four millions of dollars. If Congress should foot the bill some Governor of another Territory will make a bill of ten millions of dollars. I do not know what the question will be considered. One thing, however, is certain, that it is an example which, if countenanced by the United States Government, may, when least expected, be no less embarrassing than disastrous results.

I have the honor to be, with consideration of the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. OOL.

EMINENT DANGER AND FORTUNATE RESCUE.

A party of four men were recently entombed alive by the caving in of a coal bank near Zanesville, Ohio. They were thus confined in the bowels of the mountain for two weeks without water or food, except the dinner of two which had been carried in with them. They were at length extricated by the exertions of their friends, the scene of which is thus described:

The persons who were thus entombed, are named Edgin, Savage, Pearson and Gutwood. Pearson is an old man and Savage a boy of about 18 years. The old man suffered most; the boy least from exhaustion. Edgin and Pearson had families; who were constantly present under an almost insane agony of mind.

The work of rescue was a herculean task, but bravely undertaken and heroically consummated. It was the more difficult as eight men could work at a time. There were eight men constantly laboring day and night, relieving each other in gangs. The progress was slow, and became slower the farther they went into the bank, so that sabbath last not more than a foot an hour has been realized. And this progress was interrupted by the rock falling in, and the bad air, which put out the lights.

Let it be known that these heroic workmen were in constant peril of their lives in all the fortnight's work. Of course they had propped up with timber as they worked in; but at times the timber bent like a reed under the immense pressure, and at times gave way. The fragmentary condition of the rock prevented the workmen from making themselves secure. They could not work without light, and when, on Sunday, they had cut in 236 feet, and were about to despair, owing to the bad atmosphere and the counsel of some who thought it too late to save the men—they took new vigor and new hope, and still pressed on until Friday, when the attention of the workmen was arrested by a knocking within. They paused and hallooed. Again and again they hallooed when the voice of the entombed was heard in a responsive murmur!

The crowd without, on the river bank, soon caught the cheering news; and "hurrah! hurrah!" rent the air with such a joy as never awoke the echoes of that beautiful valley before. The scene just then was most thrilling. How differently it affects different men, this rapture of joy. Some ran aside in silence and tears! Some laughed wildly, as lunatics! Some whistled like Aborigines! Some capered and cavorted like Dancing Dervishes in their inspiration! It was a rare scene, and not discreditable to our fallen human nature.

The next thing in order was to hold a conversation with the entombed. The first intelligible question propounded by the insiders was:

"Was any body killed by the caving?"

"None," said the workman.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" was heard from within. This jubilee of the entombed was reported outside to the crowd, who responded to it by a spontaneous hurrah for their own.

It seems that the men had picked their way some twenty feet within the rocky fissure, and were enabled to converse pretty freely. The workmen warned them to retire within, as they were in imminent danger. Edgin said he wouldn't budge till they told him that he had only been in a week; that it was Friday—deceiving him, as they supposed, for his own good and that of his companions. Edgin then told them to say to their families and friends, that if they didn't get out, they were ready to die happily, having made their peace with God. Edgin then retired, exclaiming to the workmen most cheerfully:

"We'll go in! Work on boys! May God bless you!"

GREAT SUFFERING IN THE WEST.

YPSILANTI SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856.

THE LATE INQUEST—MR. ALLEN.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in this city by the editor of the *Military Argus*.

F. St. Pierre, N. T.

Saturday, March 15, 1856.

A most horrible affair happened between here and Sioux city in December last, which is almost too hideous to relate. Three soldiers named Riggs, Wicker and Cornall, deserted from Companies D and H, Second Dragoons, about the first of December, and started down the river. On their way they overtook four persons from this place, who were proceeding in the same direction, and as self preservation suggested the idea of strength in numbers, they mutually agreed to travel in company. Up to this time, and for some ten or twelve days after their junction, the weather had been remarkably mild and pleasant. A few days after, however, heavy snows, accompanied with intense cold set in, which continued with little intermission for thirty or forty days, during which time but little progress was made. At length their scanty stock of provisions gave out, and starvation seemed inevitable, for they were at least two hundred miles in a direct line from the nearest settlement.

For six days, without a particle of

water, they continued to course down the food

stream. Under these accumulated sufferings the soldier named Cornell died, and the others, to appease their hunger, cut up his body and eat his flesh. The following night one of the civilians died, and his body was disposed of in like manner. On the succeeding night two more of the civilians died, but, as the party was discovered shortly after, the living were spared the necessity of making any further meal upon the dead bodies of their companions.

They were found by a party of Major Howe's command, and when first discovered they were regaling themselves upon the arms and legs of their unfortunate companions. The survivors were taken to Major Howe's camp, and under proper care and attention have all recovered.

The New York Times says that Captain Borden, of the schooner W. A. Griffin, which arrived there on Tuesday last from Baracoa, makes the following report: On the 5th inst., at Walring's Island, bearing E. S. E., distant thirty miles, at midnight, a colored seaman came or was on board over the bow in a very mysterious manner. He could speak very ill of the English, and when interrogated, the following was gathered: That he fell overboard on Sunday, the 4th inst., from the main boom of a Spanish brig, (name unknown,) from Trinidad, bound to Barcelona, the crew of which on perceiving him, threw him a plank, with which he succeeded in keeping himself above water during the remainder of the day and night, and on the afternoon of the 5th inst., when he saw a schooner, and immediately commenced swimming for her and succeeded in getting on board at midnight. He is about 25 years old, and had nothing on when reaching the W. A. Griffin, but his pantaloons, having thrown away his shirt previously. He had been in the water one day and a half.

Measures of the Republican Party disappear one by one. The restoration of the Missouri Compromise has vanished; no more slave territory is fast fading out; and the prompt admission of Kansas is being superseded by the "substantial features of Senator Douglas' Bill." The New York Times, the only respectable Republican paper published in that city, thus discourses:

The bill introduced by Senator Douglas provides for the admission of Kansas as a State whenever its population shall reach 93,000; it also authorizes the legislature to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to form a State constitution, and prescribes the qualifications of voters—one of which is preliminary residence of six months in the territory, and of three months in the election district. If the immediate admission of Kansas as a State is abandoned, as it certainly must be sooner or later, we confess we see no reason why the substantial features of this bill should not be adopted. We see no other way in which the knot is to be untied. Something must be done speedily, unless Kansas is to be abandoned to anarchy and disorder. Permanent relief can only come from her admission as a State; and if this cannot be effected now, it must be effected by and by. When it shall have become apparent, therefore, that the first proposition is impracticable, and that Kansas cannot be admitted upon the constitution framed at Topeka, we trust that such amendments as may be needed to render it perfectly just and unexceptionable will be made to the bill of Mr. Douglas, and that it may become a law."

We are informed says the Cincinnati Columbian, by a private letter from Fremont, Ohio, that considerable excitement exists in little town—caused by the elopement, about a week since, of the wife of one of the most prominent citizens. She left in the company of a well known Physician of the place; and took as many mementoes belonging to her husband as possible, including a valuable gold watch. The injured partner started in pursuit the following Monday but at latest accounts he had not returned, and no news of the fugitives had been received. It is suspected that they are on this route for California. The wife left behind a legacy of debts for dry goods, &c., to the amount of four or five hundred dollars, which had been contracted without the knowledge of the husband.

A correspondent of the London *Literary Gazette*, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, adds:

I venture to affirm there is scarce a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events, nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an enetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where no is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

The Cincinnati Price Current states that at no time during the last fifteen years has there been such activity as at present in all the departments of the commerce and trade of this city.

YPSILANTI SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856.

THE LATE INQUEST—MR. ALLEN.

Since the inquest mentioned in our last, we have had an interview with Mr. Allen, at whose house it took place, who conceived himself aggrieved by some of our remarks. We thought at the time of penning them, and still think, that the testimony given, and the evident circumstances of the case, would have borne us out in drawing a still darker picture. But the fact that Mr. Allen had met a still deeper affliction in the loss of a daughter, and that we are at all times disposed to treat every one as leniently as possible consistent with our duty to the public, induced us to forbear. Yet, though unconvinced that we have done Mr. Allen any injustice, we will give his statement so far as it bears upon any thing which has appeared in our columns. His defence against reports coming from mouth to mouth in the neighborhood, we must refer him to the "Eastern papers" which enjoy his patronage. They will undoubtedly, take a lively interest in his case, and be willing to defend him, we shall concern ourselves only about

There is another consideration which induces us the more readily to extend our courtesy so far as we owe it to Mr. Allen—he might have been a witness on the inquest—but not being aware of the fact, he did not offer himself, and has, therefore, had no opportunity of personally exonerating himself. With respect to the irregularity of food and attendance given the boy, Mr. Allen insists that food was administered in accordance with the direction of the medical attendant, and that he himself constantly visited the barn several times during each night. We are perfectly willing to believe that he thus performed the duties of a nurse unknown to any member of his family who was a witness, and by whom it might have been shown, but that he cannot have forgotten, at least we have not, that the medical attendant most positively testified that she was not in attendance upon the deceased boy; that she was not responsible for his treatment in any respect. The boy had been at with the whooping cough it is conceded, but Mr. Allen assured us that the attack was so light;—no serious consequences were apprehended;—a plea which we are willing should bear with all the weight it can against the strong suspicion of treatment unfit for the most healthy and robust. The next point in which fault is found with us, is that we neglected to mention that the boy had more bedding than the quilt upon which he lay. We cheerfully add that he had, according to the testimony, a sufficient of bedding to keep a well person comfortable in a comfortable situation; we regret to be compelled to add that he was not a well person; that the situation was not comfortable; that notwithstanding all the care which Mr. Allen could give him, he was found late one morning lying not upon the quilt given him, but at the lower side of the straw heap, some feet from his bed (as it was) upon some rata bags, wither he appeared to have rolled in by his helplessness. We repeat we do not like to go into these details; but while making the corrections which Mr. Allen claims as his right, we feel like taking the liberty of defending our own character for candor, liberality and fairness. We placed the age of the boy at the round number of nine years, Mr. Allen assures us he would have been ten this summer. We do not doubt it, and give him the full benefit of the correction. Mr. Allen also assured us that he was present at the death of the boy, having visited his bed; that discovering him evidently failing, he despatched his son for physician, but the boy died before his arrival. We gathered a different state of facts from the testimony; but we do not doubt this nevertheless, and we are glad to note any circumstances which go to ameliorate the harsh features of this case. The sores noticed upon the boy's feet Mr. Allen alleges to have been occasioned by a burn, and not by chill-blains; that his being barefoot was his own voluntary act in consequence of his boots injuring his feet; that every thing which families usually do for the health and comforts of their dependents, was done in this instance;—all of which is a matter of opinion to be established by facts, and upon which we shall give no verdict.

We will not do Mr. Allen the injustice of leaving this subject without stating that he by no means justifies himself entirely in the matter. The treatment of the boy during the week of his last illness is a source of poignant regret; not that he was culpably negligent, but that his ignorance of the boy's real illness caused him to permit what he would otherwise have been the last one to do. The boy was uncomplaining and manifested much strength. He was, therefore, entirely unsuspecting of the fatal nature of the malady which afflicted the patient, or that he was sending him from his house in the last stages of a mortal disease.

The Detroit Tribune leaves Judge McLean out of the list of Republican candidates because his position is not satisfactory. It supposes the Judge to hold the opinion that Congress has no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery and cannot prohibit it in new territories—that the Wilmot proviso was unconstitutional, &c.

His opinions are not up to the spirit of the age on this slavery question,—certainly not up to the spirit of the Northern Republicans, and least of all to Michigan Republicans. Until he has a more solid basis than this letter to rest upon, he would be defeated in this State by ten thousand majority."

The Tribune seems not to be aware that the Republican platform has been narrowed down to the single plank of the admission of Kansas with a free Constitution. Why should Mr. McLean be defeated by ten thousand majority here on account of his heterodoxy, when Tremont is a favorite before his opinions have been asked? The Tribune must not rely too much upon the stampa of "Michigan" Republicanism, under the influence of a Washington sun it shrinks up like pork "killed in the old of the moon."

The fence in front the Presbyterian Church disappeared very suddenly last week, "has any one eaten it up?"

The Cincinnati Price Current states

Mr. Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia, the owner of 40 acres of land in Grand Rapids, brought a suit last week against the D. & R. Railway Company, for damages in running diagonally across his lot. After examining the case, the jurors assessed the damages at one dollar.

Mr. Bradford is not the first man who has been swindled under a popular delusion who has long prevailed; that whenever a public improvement is undertaken, those who are most inconvenienced by it must suffer the greatest loss for the benefit of the rest. Let us illustrate. A. owns a farm, B. C. D. E. & C. are his neighbors. A railroad comes along just missing all the other's land, but cutting Mr. A.'s square in two, taking from him perhaps several acres. An outlet to market is made, the whole country is improved, and land rises in value. Mr. A.'s like the rest, but no more. But, thinking that his property ought not to be taken without remuneration, he claims damages. Pursuant to law, a jury of his neighbors are called; they have been benefited as much as he without inconvenience. They are glad that their farms have escaped; but they coolly sit down, and ciphering out how much his remaining property has been enhanced, balance his claim and give him a nominal amount of one dollar! We pronounce the thing a shameful swindle, gilded by the law. However, within the shadow of us

protection, that principle, that

A. is individually injured, has no valid claim upon him, to which no pretensions can be made. If the public benefit gives its proprietors an equitable claim upon A., whose individual interests are inconvenienced, much more does it give them a claim upon his co-proprietors B. C. D. & C., who received equal benefit without inconvenience. Why not then exert it? Why not for an acre of land taken from A. collect the value of an acre from B. and the others? This supposition exhibits the absurdity of the proposition. The intersection of any farm or lots, by highways or railroads, is a positive and tangible injury, always imposing upon the owners additional labor and care, beside destroying the symmetry and adaptation of his property. A recent instance will show this. Mr. Spencer was, we believe, one to whom a boy awarded one dollar damages for the occupation of a portion of his land by the Central Railroad—the destruction of a fine flock of sheep—and this, if we mistake not, is not the first instance of loss! proves the additional anxiety and danger to which the too convenient nearness of the road exposes his property. In the case to which we have alluded in Grand Rapids, the fact that

the boy's co-resident, makes the man

more suspicious. But it is

advantage for strong public opinion may repeat

here and at any time.

MAYNARD'S PRIMER.

In a recent description of Sharp's rifle, we mentioned the improvement known as "Maynard's primer." As this may be unknown to many of our readers we will describe it. The thin strip of rolled copper less than half an inch wide, is upon its several distances, folded half an inch apart, the requisite charges for priming of fulminating powder. Double the copper so as to inclose these charges, press tightly together, and the priming is prepared. This presents a narrow strip of a double thickness of the sheet copper, between which the powder is secured. This strip is wound around a cylinder in the lock-plate, which is set in motion by the hammer. By the action of "cocking" a small portion of this coil is unwound and thrust forward far enough to place one of the charges of percussion upon the "nipple." The descending hammer cuts it off and explodes it at the same instant. This is, perhaps, the most perfect self-priming apparatus yet invented. It has been adapted by our government to the service musket, and with the rifle-groove and the minie ball makes truly a formidable weapon. The rifle-groove gives accuracy of aim, and the minie ball rapidity of loading, and aims a greater range.

Two rather formidable disadvantages attend both Maynard's and Sharp's primers. There is a thin copper scale between the fulminate and the vent through which the priming must burst its way to reach the powder. Should the vent be unusually small, or the fulminate weak, it may expand laterally and fail to explode the charge. Should the vent be large a portion of the copper may be driven in by the fulminate and for the time being effectively "spike" the piece. The upper plate of copper also sometimes remains fastened by the blow of the hammer upon the "nipple," the marksman's attention not being directed to his lock in priming, it escapes unnoticed and causes the gun to miss fire. These accidents, however, have not been found to greatly diminish the value of these improvements.

It will be seen by our telegraphic items, that our government has concluded to acknowledge the existing order of things in Nicaragua. At least, the order of things supposed to be existing, for it is not impossible that at the moment our Cabinet was deciding upon its course in the matter, Mr. Walker was hanging from a tree, or standing pinioned before a platoon of muskets. It would, indeed, be an instance of stultification should our government have ignored the Walker administration, while it appeared permanent only to recognize it after its overthrow. The supposition is not very improbable, but we hope better things. We hope that Costa Rica and the neighboring States will return to reason, and allow a sister Republic to settle her own affairs in her own way. If the presence of Walker and his countrymen is obnoxious to the Nicaraguans, they are abundantly able to expel him. As yet, however, there appears to be no evidence that there is a respectable opposition to the government which he has established. No attack was made upon the neighboring States, and they were bound by no alliances to interfere in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. Only an ill-grounded and illiberal jealousy, acted upon by British intrigue, induced them to disturb the repose into which the latter State was fast settling.

Francis P. Blair having been denounced as a slaveholder, the National Era takes occasion to explain that "there is not a slave on his farm, who has not been purchased at his own solicitation, or at the request of benevolent persons, to save him from being broken up."

The money is advanced—the man or woman has the privilege of working it out, and to prevent all risk, the freedom of every one of them is secured, by will in any contingency, and not only freedom, but a provision for a homestead." Now whatever may be thought by anti-slavery men, as to the abstract question concerning this course of action on the part of Mr. Blair, on man with the flesh in his heart, whatever his theory of morals, will deem him a fit subject for his denunciation.—Advertiser.

Charles Tufts, Esq., of Somerville, Mass., who gave 20 acres for the site of the new college opened last year under the auspices of the Universalist denomination, has made an additional grant to the trustees of the college of fifty acres of land adjoining his original gift. The land is conveyed in trust, to be sold whenever it shall be expedient. From the proceeds twenty thousand dollars are to be appropriated towards the general purposes of the college, and the balance, which will be somewhat larger, to be applied towards the formation of a permanent fund, the income of which is to be employed and expended in advancing the interests and objects of the Corporation.

We trust that the recognition of the Nicaraguan government by ours, may secure peace and permanence.

Among the different departments of industry in our village, no inconsiderable one is the manufacture of meat-safes, conducted by Mr. Walton, who gives pleasant and profitable employment to over a dozen men in business. We visited his shop easily the other day to witness its operations. A large supply of lumber is constantly kept on hand, as, to answer the purpose intended, it must be thoroughly seasoned. Each workman occupies his bench, and the material is dressed, fitted and painted with the facility which constant practice of one kind of labor gives. In the back part of the shop the painters receive the new safes from the hands of the joiners, and give them the coat which fits them for receiving the wire gauze which forms the door. The moulding, which serves at once as an ornament, and secures the wire, is also previously prepared and painted, when a few minutes' work in tacking it upon the safe, concludes the operation, and the article is ready for market. The wire gauze is woven in the shop, and its manufacture gives one man constant employment. The mode of making it is similar to hand loom weaving, the loom gears being iron wire instead of reeds and twine. The safes when completed may be seen wending their way by the dozen over the country upon wagons prepared for the purpose. From sixty to seventy are in this manner sold weekly at ten dollars each, as we understand; making an aggregate weekly sale of from six to seven hundred dollars worth. A small profit on each makes a very comfortable business.

This business Mr. Walton has created by devoting his attention unremittingly to one thing; and that no great or extraordinary scheme, but the production of a simple article of universal convenience and utility. The example is worthy of attention and imitation.

Since our mention of the robbery in the house of the Moyers and Howdens, some circumstances have transpired which tends to fix criminality upon the latter. The police of Detroit came out with search warrants some days since, and were at first resisted with much psalm singing and money protestations of innocence. They persisted, however, in their search, and found in a straw bed the spoon alleged to have been lost by the Howdens, together with a piece of gold coin which Moyer is able to identify. The parties suspected are under arrest in Detroit, awaiting examination.

We believe we perform a service to our readers by copying the letter of General Wool, in reference to our Indian affairs in Oregon and other transmontane territories. Indian wars have ever caused an exhausting drain upon our national treasury, and the distance of the new theatre of operations is likely to render them more so. It therefore behoves the people to increase their assiduity in keeping themselves acquainted with the operations carried on in these far-off regions. Immersed as our journals generally are in presidential figuring, the public must be unusually alert to sift out matters of real public interest.

Omar Pacha, notwithstanding his three-score years, has just married a young lady fifteen years of age, the daughter of the unlucky General Nazif Pacha. The bride and her family were strongly opposed to the match, and only yielded reluctantly in consideration of certain influences that were brought to bear upon them in high quarters. This is the tenth or twelfth marriage that Omar Pacha has contracted since he abjured Christianity.

This "Omar Pacha" is one of Kossuth's worthy compatriots, who turned Turk, and thus proves his devotion to his new religion.

On the 1st inst. Captain Hicks, superintendent on the Great Western Railroad between Toronto and Hamilton, Canada, received such injuries at the latter station as resulted in his death. While Captain Hicks was watching a train approaching Hamilton from the westward, being in a position partly bent over the "spine track," an engine on that track proceeding in an opposite direction struck him on the head and knocked him under the wheels. The engine was backed at the time of the accident.

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BY TELEGRAPH

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Washington, May 14.

Padra Vilij was received to-day as Minister from Nicaragua, by the President of the United States. He addressed the President in the Spanish language, expressing the desire of President Rivas, of Nicaragua, to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. The President replied, expressing a solicitude for the peace and prosperity of Nicaragua. Padra Vilij was presented to the President by Secretary Marcy.

The event created a great sensation.—The intelligence was immediately telegraphed to New Orleans, and it is believed a steamer will leave at once for San Juan.

St. Louis, May 15.

Our City Hospital was destroyed by fire to-day, several of the inmates burned to death and others seriously injured.

Oneida, May 15.

The Woolen Factory of Blackman & Holden, Ypsilanti; J. M. Chase, Ann Arbor; Wm. Indel and Mr. Riddon, Saline; Mr. H. B. Tyler, Dexter; Wm. Norris, Jackson; Z. M. Lester, Marshall.

18-4w

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Millinery Rooms

are being constantly supplied with the latest styles of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, RIB-BONS, FLOWERS, MANTILLAS, &c. to which we invite the attention of Ladies.

We are very thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and if a large stock to select from, and

Prices Uniform

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are desired, we solicit a continuance of your favors.

MR. A. M. NOBLE

is still in charge of the Tailoring Department, and we have a great variety of

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FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

From which he is prepared to fit you with garments in the most

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Cutting done at all times, and warranted to give satisfaction.

FOLLET, YOST, & CO.

Ypsilanti, May 14, 1856.

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